The Literty of the People—the Savereignty of States—and the perpetuity of the Union;—the constitute the Mission of the American Dem racy.—William Allan.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1804 DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET. For Judge of the Supreme Court, SHEPARD F. NORRIS, or CLERNOST COUNTY.

For Board of Public Works. ALEXANDER P. MILLER. OF BUTTER COUNTY.

### UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Upon the present Ohio Legislature devolves the necessity of electing a United States Senator, to fill the place of the present incumbent, SALMON P. CHASE. a little amusing, to an outsider at Columbus, are the stratagems and devices made didstes to increase their stock, and each day the guid nuncs vary their estimate of other feature is, the peculiar position many of the members of the Legislature occupy.

Some say they are for ALLENT a few. very fese, we are glad to say, are for ME-DANE; the young Democracy go for Puon, of Cinemnati. This gentleman has fine abilities, but we must respectfully dissent from this clop trop of young Democracy. There is but one sort of Democracy, viz: that furnished us by JEFFERSON, JACKSON. and a host of other lights in the Democratic party. Any deviation from the doctrines laid down by them, we cannot recognize as being done from proper motives. The term young America is a very unmeaning expression, exists only in the imagination. and should not be suffered to be interpola te l in our party, to create any distinction

Col. MANYPENNY's friends speak loud of his chances of nomination. Sometimes they are very confidential, and develop the whole support of Mr. M , (which, of course, is stupendous.) and will take their leave of you by eatching you by the coat, easting a lett of the eye, and giving you a honeh in the ilbs, as much as to say, " see yooder engine of power-the Public Works-there is our strength. Take cour

Mr. Conwin's friends-equally as no merous as some others-pursue the "even tenor of their way," apparently making no effort for his nomination. His friends are very true, and we would not be sur prised if he exhibited more strength than some others supposed to be stronger.

We have thus noticed some of the prom inent candidates. We now come to the name of WM. ALLEN, by far the most prominect, in our opinion. Mr. ALLEN will lead all others for nomination. Whether he will succeed, is a question hereafter to be decided. If a pure man and an honest politician, can have any claims upon the Democracy of Ohio; if sound statesmanship and unswerving devotion to the true interests of the Democratic party, entitle pense. any man for this State to the nomination of From what we could gather in conver-WILLIAM ALLEN. If at any time his nomination were left with the people, then might his friends rest secure. But where thrigue, duplici'y, and all the vices pertaining to polities are to be encountered, it renders his chances for nomination, at least a little uncertain. He has acquired whatever fame and reputation he now possesses, by pursuing a straight forward course, having only for his great ambition -honestul His mind never descends to Strategy or duplicity, to accomplish an obiect. Who shet knows him, does not know this to be tree! And if true, is he not the man above all others for the United States

Let members of the Legislature stand untrammeled, without being influenced by any outside pressure, and we think his nomination is certain. Let not Mr. An-LEN's friends in the Legislature-if they are his true friends-say they are for him first, snother man second, and so on throughout the list of candidates. We speak of this because it is not the unusual way of unblug. Let them go for WM. ALLEN simply-nothing beyond-show their porit on and stand firm. This is the course pursued by true friends-all others we sus-We believe now, as we ever have. that the only way to make a man strong and be successful, la for his friends to stand true to him-never yielding. Such a man,

with such friends, can always succeed No surer way is there to injure a mon in a contest like this, than for his friends to suffer a suspicion to arise an to his success. It is not their business to doubt;—it is prough for his enemies to do it.

A. J. HORGAN,

The momerous friends of this gentlemat all learn with p ensure, that he has sen Chief Clerk of the Council of Minnesons. The Democracy of Minnesons, could not live maile a better so-lection. White in the State, no young man shoul higer in the estimation of the Demneratic party, than did Mr. Monoak. " Hern's pill you,"

IF Prof L. M. Howand, of Sterling Madical College, died at his residence on nst. Prof. Howant, was lor a Editor of the Medical Journal,

The Onto Centrivers ... This valuable agricul-tural paper, should be in the house of every farmer. As little as we know about farming, we never yet have perused it, without gathering from items, that were we a farming, would be of

SHIELD AND BARNES.—This old and taithful rgan of the Democraby of Richland, comes to as this week with an entire new dress. It now resents as good an appearance as my paper in the State. This is a sure indication that the Banner has not been materially affected by the

NEW YORK MURICIA WORLD AND THES. - This s an excellent paper for all who have " music in or three of the latest pieces of music, arranged for the Piano, Guitar, and other instruments. These Musical Journals will do more to " calm the agitation of the Soul," than certain other grants we now have in our mind. Price \$3, gdvance. Address P. K. Droo, No. 257, Brondway, New York.

THE NEW-YORK MUSICAL REVIEW AND CHORAL Advocate.-Is the chespest and best Musical Paper in the world. This Journal (which has heretofore been published monthly) commenced its use of by the friends of the different can- filn year the let of the present month, and hereafter it will be published every two weekson every other Thursday's thereby giving more than twice as much matter without any increase the probable chances for nomination. Au- in price. Each number contains sixteen quarto pages, four of which are new music, consisting of glees, hymn tunes, chante, anthems, dedication and holiday pieces, and, in short, every variety of an sie adapted to purposes of religious worahip, to public occasions, and to the home cirand such as can be sung by persons of ordinary musical attainments. In the Editorial department of the Review are engaged (in addition to Mr. Cady, the former editor) gentlemen of the highest talent and ripest musical experience, among whom are, George F. Root, Wm. B. Bradburry Chomas Hastings, and Lowell Mason; and its nirele of correspondence, home and foreign, is complete. The music alone is a volume would et over five dellars in the usual form, Besides this, there will be an immense amount of musical for only one dollar! Every one feeling a particle of interest in the cause of music will surely abscribe. The Review will alto be a regular edium for the announcement of new musical publications by all the leading publishing houses the Union. The subscription lot of this pape dow larger than that of any similar journal in the world, and the new arrangements, rendering valuable musical paper over published, must largely increase its already usparalleled circula-

> TERMS .- On dollar per annum, or siz copie or five dollars, ulways in advance. Specimen numbers sent on receipt of two let-

ter postage stamps. Address, (always post-paid) MASON BROTHERS. 23 Park Row, New-York.

### SCHOOL LAW.

Considerable opposition is manifested many portions of the State, to the present School Law. We see by the Legislative proceedings, that numerous petitions e sent in, praying for its repeal. The modifications asked for, as hear as we can gather, are substantially as follows: To abolish the office of School Commission er: newses no taxes for High School purposes ; to elect School Examiners at the annual township elections; that but one mill on the dollar should be levied on the whole people for building school houses, and no libraries at the public ex

Unned States Senator, that man would be sation with members whilst in Columbus, have it more fully tested before repealing it. This, of course, is merely our opinion; it may be acted upon this winter, but we think not.

> Uxus has been received, and will apear next week.

The name of the correspondent should lways accompany the communication. We mention this from the fact, that we have received several communications without any name.

Public opinion has been so strong against a portion of the Cincinnati Police. that Capt. Luxens, one of their number, has had to resign. He was at the head of the Bedini mob.

SENTENCE OF CRAIG AND TAYLOR .- OR Fuesday last, John Craig and Jesse Tayor, convicted of arson, were each sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the Pententiary. Previous to the sentence of fraig, a motion for a new trial was very ably argued by Judge Deam and Wm. M. Orr. Esq., for, and John McSweeney and Wm. Given. Esqrs., against—but the mo-tion was overruled. A bill of exceptions has been subseugently obtained.

The Court adjourned on Tuesday after a long and laborious session.-Wayne

MRE WALSH'S LAST -We hear that one of the "very hards" was congratulaupon the cordiality with which the Presient treated him in a recent interview-"shaking him by the hand with an affectionate warmth," as he explained. He asked Mike whether it didn't loook as though his Excellency might be coming "it looks more like the sheriff shaking hands with a fellow after he has pulled the cap over his eyes!"-Washington Star;

Nor Quite " Ur to Time."-Greeley of the Tribune, professes to place some reliance upon the wisdom of his Maker. but after all, save the Hartford Times, be seems to think his own views are rather better. Witness the following queer thing "God's firms for abalishing slavery in Phyti was doubtless the right time-want. yet me think it would, humanly speaking, have been well for the slave-holders to have abolished it some time earlier."

12 Jas. G. Birney, a candidate for the Presidency in 1844, is lying dangerously ill, from parelysis, in Philadelphia.

JANUARY, 21, 1854. Eprron Dato Union :- The Legish are is pushing business with considerable force at the present time.

Inquiries touching the manag he Board of Public Works have been made in both branches of the Legislature. Nothing definite?however has yet reached the sale of the Public Works, and the stock which the State owns therein, has been offered, which was refered to the startding committee on Public Works and Public their souls." Each number we receive has two Lands. During the pendancy of this reselution, a very interesting discussion sprang over her. The Democracy predicted this wave have and always will surround this matter. Board, till these works are disposed of .hence, the sooner they are sold the better.

Resolutions have been introduced into both branches, inquiring into the propriety of enacting a law to suppress small bank notes as a girculating medium. It is to hoped that the Legislature will take some deffinite action on the subject. Ohio should return to a Constitutional currency news, essays, criticisms, instructions, &c. &c. all as soon and speedily as the nature of things will permit.

A resolution in regard to instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representarives in Congress, to go for the passage of a law to donate the public lands to actual settlers, giving to each 160 acres, was ofit the cheapest as well as (it is hoped) the most fered and referred to its appropriate committee. During the pending of this resoution, a very spirited discussion rose .itere again the whig portion of the Senate attempted to cut under and take advantage of the question. It is known that the whig doctrine has always been to distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States; while the Democratic Party were always in favor of using it for revenue and the payment of the national debt, and when that was acnds in small quantities to actual settlers.

The contest for the election of a United States Senator grows more spirited, as we approach the time for disposing of that atter. Several candidates are panting for the heat, and anxiously waiting the lour. One thing is certain, they cannot all be elected. There is much fighting in he matter, and it is extremely difficult to redict who will succeed. I am still of he opinion, however, that the TALL CHIEF. Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, will be the man,

DEMOCRITUS. M'ore anon.

IP.or the Ohio Union I

ilt., we observed a code, for the candidate teacher, by which he will be enabled to prove his competency, for a suscessful ex-mination ;-whilst we gladly congratu-Lite the Board in their efforts, (designed as progressive, no doubt, especially that part alluding to natural science, a field not long since almost unexplored, but now en gaging the greater minds of the age.) we not fully concur with all the observaons, in the article before us.

Physiology we are taught, means discourse on nature;" formerly it meant he same as obvaics now does. At the resent it includes only the functions of animals and vegetables, " and gives an explanation of the laws which regulate the growth of vegetables,-the crystalization of minerals, and the functions of animal life." The last sentence is correct; but it goes fur beyond this definition. The expression animal life," in Physiology, refers only to a certain series of phenomena, appertaining to only one class of nerves, and not, as the writer here meant, to life as we and it in the animal kingdom, vegetable, and animal.

The nervous system is divided into two lasses of nerves-those belonging to the erebro-spinal coxis, or cranial and spinal system, and the organic system. The first presides over animals with exterior bodies, whilst the latter system presides over composition, and decomposition. Both may

be represented thus : 2nd. Nutritive 1st Animal or of relation, Digestion. Sensibility. Absorption. Nutrition. Muscular Motion. Expression, Secretion, Circulation, &c. In the first, there is consciousnessence, the epithet animal; the second orot fail to arrest the attention of every reflecting mind; for it would be utterly possible to have correct conceptions of Physiology by studying only the functions dancing frolio, when crossing the river, of animal life. It would indeed be a very lost both care, and came near being mengre affair, and it does not fail to excite surprise, that with all the traditions, and de of wiedom from the days of Cullen and Gregory, and with all the ligh

vet emanating from Maller, Wagner and Carpenter, that there are minds feesing to teach; who have fallen into

such a multiplicity of errors.

Whiles they have claimed too little for their science of the one hand, they have fallen litto the opposite extreme of claim ing too much, as the following sensence proves-" the crystalization of minerals." Is crystallography a part of the edience of Physiology! We think not; but assert that the conditions necessary for crystallization are diametrically opposite to those compatible with life.

Richmond and Dunglison assert that " Physiology is the science of life." Another author of distinction says, " The up, in which Messes. Atkinson, Foot; object of the science of Physiology is, to Williams, Smith, Davis and Jewett Bartiei | bring together in systematic form, the phepated. The whigs showed a strong dis- nomena which normally present themposition to cut under and steal Democratic selves during the existence of living thunder, by trying to make the people be- beings." The distinctive characteristic lieve that they were the advocates of true of inorganic bodies is, rest-of organized. reform, when the fact is notorious that independent motion. Life, the rocky or they were the authors of the internal im- crystal once formed, never changes from provements which have involved the State internal causes. Its molecules invariably n the enormous debt which now hangs preserve the position they have once assumed in respect to each other. The state of things when Ohio went so largely Granite and Limestone of our hills remain. into these internal improvements. The just as they were formed by remote Geotrue remedy is to sell them as speedily as logical epochs, thus you see that mutation the interests of the State will permit, is the law of animale, not inanimale Swarms of corrupt, rotten hangers-on, al- nature; of organized, not crystalized

Crystalization is the formation of crystals, during the passage of certain bodies from fluid to a solid form—the phenomena are ascribed to cohesive attraction, thus placing it legitimately in the province of chemistry. Is it not strange that Graham, ment of persons who adulterate spirituous Kane and Faratlay should travel out of their provinces, and treat of this branch in their respective works on Chemistry. And no less singular is it, that Carpenter, Majendic and Burbach, omit to mention in their Physiological writings. Where lies the error ! In our Physiologists and Chemists, or School Examiners?

Chemistry we are informed, " Is the cience which investigates the composition, and properties of bodies." Certainly this must refer to all the properties of matter; now does Chemistry investigate the essential properties of matter? Extension, figure, divisibility and attraction, or the peculiar properties color, hardness, elasticity, &c ?

They will require the applicant to nam the ponderable bodies-simple and compound bodies. This requisition will seldom be complied with, for who can name all the compound bodies in nature, Acids, Salts, Oxides, Sulphurs, &c ?

The definitions of Physiology Chemistry, are, we consider, extremely defective, and a much better one of Natural Philosophy might have been given. We would arrange Chemistry and Natural Philosophy thus:

Paysics.-Phenomena of Matter.

PHENOMENA. - Depend upon re-action MATTER, may be viewed as in Masses, in Particles; hence re-action is between Masses and Particles, or between Parti-

Musses on masses, masses on particles, particles on particles.

HANOVER.

WHAT A SCOTCHMAN MAY BECOME. - AT meeting held in Edinburgh last week to obtain "justice for Scotland." Sir A. to obtain Alison, the histori n, related the following

Gentlemen, one very curious thing occured to show how Sentchmen do rise all the world over and with this anecdote I will conclude. Marshal Keith had the command of the Austrian army, which long combatted the Turkish forces on the Danube, under the Grand Vizier, and after a ong and bloody combat the two generals ame to a conference together. The Grand Vizier came mounted on a camel with all the pourp of Eastern magnificence. The Scotch Marshal Keith, from the neighborbood of Turriff in Aberdeenshire, at the head of the Austrian troops, had a long conference, and after the conference, the Turkish Grand Vizier said to Marshal Keith that he would like to speak a few words in private to him in his tent, and he begged that no one should accompany him. Marshal Keith accordingly went in, and the moment they entered, and when the conference in the tent was closed, the Graud Vizier threw off his turban, tore off his beard, and running to Marshal Keith said. 'Ou. Johnnie, foo'sa' wi' ye, man." (Loud laughter.) And he then discovered that the Grand Vizier of Tarkey was an old school companion of his own who had disappeared thirty years before from a parish hool near Metheli. (Laughter.)-London paper.

INSANE THROUGH EXCESSIVE JOY .- A writer describing the Lanstie Asylum at Blackwell's Island, says; Here is a woman whom joy has deprived of her senses. Her husband and child were on board a vessel which was wrecked. Going down to the shore evrey day, as if the wish of be ing nearer the beloved objects that lay bur-ied beneath the sea, suddenly she beheld them landing from the vessel which had picked them up and saved them. An overwhelming flood of joy prevaded her bosom, and then reason was gone forever. She never has known thera since, but site ranic, because common to man and animals, on what she thinks the same rock, where and presiding over the organic functions. I she used to bewail their fate, wringing her The propriety of this distinction must be hands and mouning most pitcously; while obvious to the most superficial, and it can evry week the husband and son cone and gaze on her face, in hope to rouse one gleam of memory, but in vain.

> IF A negro, returning one night from a dancing frolic, when crossing the river, expediency of so amending the law deep lost both oars, and came near being swamped. Determined to do what he never did before, he dropped on his knees, and exclamed, "Oh, Massa Lord if eber you is gwine to help old Ira, now is de time!"
>
> Alfred S. Gould. Mr. Whitacre was formed with the Louisiana Live merly connected with t

O'jis Leg islature.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jon. 17.

Mr. SMITH, of Madison, on leave, in troduced a bill supplementary to the Code of Civil Procedure, which was read at the Clerk's deek and laid upon the table. streeting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of trans-

ferring marriage licenses from the Probate Judge to the County Clerks, &c., which was read at the Clerk's desk and adopted: Senate bill in relation to publishing the general laws in newspapers was taken up

and considered.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Columbians. moved to strike out the first section, which provides for the publication of all general iws in not more than two newspapers in each county, at prices not exceeding 60 cents per thousand ems.

The question being on striking out, was put and earried. So the bill was lost in

the Committee of the Whole. Senate bill to amend the act prescribing the duties of supervisors, and relating to

roads and highways, passed Feb. 18, 1853, and to repeal the 33d section, was taken up and considered.

Mr. RIBLET moved to strike out the

first section, which proposed to renew the provisions of the old law in regard to the certificate and payment of road labor .-After some discussion, Mr. Riblet on leave, withdrew his motion. The bill was adopt ed without amendment. The committee, on motion, then rose

and reported that Senate bill in relation to the publication of the laws in newspapers had been amended, and, on motion, it was referred to the Committee on Printing, Mr. ANDERSON gave notice of his

intention to introduce a bill for the punishliquors.

On motion, Senate joint resolution in relation to the public lands uzsold in Ohio, was taken up, and the substitute offered by Mr. Atkinson was agreed to, and the int resolution was passed, as follows:

Witeness. The ownership of the publie domain is vested in the General Govaccoment of the United States, in trust for the benefit of the whole people; and whereas, it is the true policy of our Gov ernment to encourage the distribution of its public lands amongst landless citizens, and to prevent the monopolizing the same in the hands of speculators. There

Resolved by the General Assemby of the State of Ohio, That our Senators be instructed, and our Representative requested, to secure, if possible, the passage of an act, by the Congress of the U. States granting to each individual who will settle upon any of the public lands and improve the same, one hundred and sixty acres thereof, at the actual cost to the Government of surveying and locating the same, and from henceforth entirely abolishing the system of disposing of the public lands to non residents and speculators at any price.

Resolved, That the Governor be re quested to forward a copy of the foregong preamble and resolution to each of ou Senators and Representatives in Congress.

# HOUSE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 17. Mr. MORRISON offered a resolution hich was adopted, instructing the Judi iary Committee to inquire into the expeliency of so amending the Probate Cour law, as to give said court the jurisdiction

of the naturalization of foreigners. Mr. HOUSTON offered for adoption the following, which were adopted:
WHEREAS, it has been alleged that the with banks and bankers, and other institutions or persons, on terms, the office or officers making such deposits, receiving a consideration either in the form of inter est or in some other way; and, whereas if such practice exists, the interest an

ized, and a remedy should be provided; therefore be it Resolved. That the 'Pressurer of State report to this House, at an early a day as

security of the State is thereby jeopard

practicable. 1st. With what institution or institution person or persons, he has deposited or aused to be deposited any portion of the moneys belonging to the State during the

past two years. 2d, How long any such deposits have been permitted to remain with any such institutions or persons, and, if changed, how often such changes were made, and

for what purpose.

3d. Have any such deposits been transferred from any one of such depositories to another, in another section of the State ? If so, where, and for what purpose ?

4th. Has he been in the habit of check ing upon or ordering transfers from any depositories in favor of Daniel Beckel, of Dayton, or the banking houses in which the said Beckel is interested? If so, when, for what account, and for what

5th. What amount, if any, has he had deposited with the Bank of Marion or its officers during the past two years; when such deposits were made, and how long continued f

6th. What consideration, in the way o nterest or otherwise, direct or indirect, 98; McCallister, Democrat, 93; McDon has he received or agreed to receive for ald, 30. the use of such moneys, or making such deposits or transfers ?

7th. Has he made any loan or loans of the moneys of the State, on time or otherwise, to any institution, company or individual? If so, to whom, when, and for what purpose, and upon what terms? Sth. At what time and of whom he has purchased exchange to pay the interest on the State debt, and what rate of premium he has paid.

# SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18. Mr. WRIGHT offered the following

solution, which was adopted :
Resolved, That the Committee on the

further to require said Judges to render a as well as collected, and to pay over affices and charges by them collected for services as said Judges, to the County Treas-

Mr. WILLIAMS offered the following Resolved. That the standing Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the sale of all public works owned by the State; also, all stocks held by the State in railroads, turnpikes and canal compa nics, in such way as will be most condu cive to the interest of the State, for the purpose of applying the proceeds of such sale to the payment of the State debt. Which was referred to the Committee

on Public Works and Public Lands.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 18. Mr. EMERSON presented a Petition from citizens of Ashland county, for sun dry modifications of the school law.

The SPEAKER laid before the House special report from the Board of Public Works, in reply to a recolution calling up m them for a statement of the specific had been applied.
On motion of Mr. ALLEN, of Pike.

the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

#### Eric Trials at Pittsburgh-Lowry and Hing Discharged. Perrasuron, Jan. 21.

The Court was occupied yesterday hearing the conclusion of testimony the respondents. Hon A. Loomis dressed the Court for the prosecution, and Hon, Wilson McCandiess and Judge Hepburn for the defense.
This morning, Col. S. W. Black ad-

dressed the Court for the respondents. E. M. Stanton, Esq., followed for the Company, in an able speech; it was a referred. logical and masterly effort; Erie was completely used up. . When he had finished, Lowry got up and declared he was prepared to prove that he never said he would obey the orders of the Court "over Mr. Stanton objected to his

making a harrangue.

Judge Irwin, after alluding to the motion and charge, said the charge of rescue and escape was not pressed. The charge was resistance. Contempt by destroying of subpoena was of daily occurrence .-This was a mitigated form ; but this case was more serious and the first step to insurrection. We are in the midst of such a case, and the guilty must be punished. In this case, there was a legal arrest, and may have been an interference, but he had only to deal with those before him. He defined the powers of the Court as laid down by the act of 1831. It gave no power to punish for constructive contempt; here must be a command to some person named in the process, and a disobe dience to justify punishment under the first section of the act, which had no application in this case.

Section 2d shows this to be the intention of the law. It provides punishment of other persons not mentioned in the process, for obstructing, &c., by indictment, This limits the power of the Court to that guilt. M. B. Lowry and Alfred King

must therefore be discharged. They left the Court, surrounded by a crowd of sympathisers. 🕳

### Dreadful Tornada.-Brandon Destroyed-Loss of Life.

Mr. Venyov Inn 21 Yesterday afternoon our section of the the severest about six miles south of us

The town of Brandon was almost entirely destroyed. Scarcely a house is left to mark the site of the place. A Doctor Wheston, of Brandon, was

severely if not fatally injured. A Mrs. Smith had her armbroken, her head severely cut by the falling of her house, so much so that her life is despaired

The tornado was about a half a mile wide, tearing up everything in its track At Brandon, large two-story houses were moved from their foundation ten or twelve feet.

The full extent of damage we are yet anable to learn. Our streams overflowed their banks. and in attempting to cross "Armstrong run" last evening, Mr. Ebenezer Jenkins was thrown from his buggy and drowned.

place, was struck by lightning.
In violence the tornado was little behind that known here as the "Burlington tornado," in the year 1828. The lower parts of our town were al

The stable of Buckingham & Co., of this

most inundated with the tremendous quantity of rain, and our streets looked more like rivers than common thoroughfares.

The damage must be great, as the section through which the storm passed was

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20. The Georgia Legislature has had five ballotings for U. S. Senator without suc-

thickly settled.

The last ballot stood-Dawson, Whigh

HROVIDENCE, Jan. 21. The bill to repeal the Liquor Law and substitute a license law, was laid on the table this morning, by a vote of 14 to 20.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21. M. Bodisco, the Russian Minister, died in this city yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 6. The Legislature have nominated John . Crittenden for United States Senator Election on Tuesday next.

THE MARIPOCO CHRONICLE. - This is Resolved, That the Committee on the the title of a new weekly jouenal issued udicisry be instructed to inquire into the in the town of Mariposa, under the suexpediency of so amending the law deli-ning the jurisdiction and regulating the Affred S. Gould. Mr. Whitacre was for-

## Congressional.

WABUINOTON, Jan. 18. House,-Mr. Walsh was followed by We. Cutting, who also took ground against e Administration.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, replied, and defended the Administration. He is expected to speak again to-day.

The resolution of Mr. Ewing, for the ppointment of a joint committee to propose an amendment to the Constitution, so as to abolish the intervention of electors in electing the President and Vice President, and abolishing the general ticket system, by dividing the States into the same number of districts as each State has Senators and Representatives in Congress, was agreed to.

SENATE .- Mr. Cooper presented the proceedings of a public meeting in Philadelphia in favor of cheap ocean postage.

Mr. Cooper also introduced a bill grantng land to the State of Pennsylvania to purposes for which all moneys drawn from aid in the completion of the Sunbury and he treasury since the 15th November last | Eric Railroad, and for the establishment of a Normal School for the education of female teachers.

Mr. Cooper spoke at much length and with great force of the importance of conneeting Eric and Philadelphia by railfoad, and the good result of providing for the gratuitous education of teachers. He moved to refer the bill.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, replied. He reparded this measure as coming with bad race from a State like Pennsylvania. whose citizens are in open hostility to any ommunication by railroad between other States over its territory. The bill was

The consideration of the right of Mr. Phelps to a seat in the Senate, was postponed until Wednesday.

The bill dividing Ohio into two judicial districts was passed.

House .- Mr. Walbridge gave notice hat he should hereafter move that the select committee on amending the Constitution, be also instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision for the election by the people of all postmas-

ters and collectors of revenue.

A bill was passed for the relief of widows and orphass of officers and privates

lost on the steamer San Francisce The bill for the support of West Point Academy was then taken up. Gerrit Smith made a speech against the war spirit of the country, as inconsistent in a nation professing the faith of the Prince

#### Address of Judge Myers, Lieut. Gov. elect, on taking his seat as President of the Senate.

SENATORS: I have been called by the suffrages of our common constituency to preside over your deliberations. Inexperienced as I am in much that pertains o this situation. I enter upon the dischage method. A jury alone can ascertain their of its duties with unfeigned distrust of my qualifications, and with a full conviction that I shall not only need your forbear-

ance but require your aid. I am aware how difficult it is, in a situation like this, the duties of which must often be discharged amidst excitement and without time for examination or reflection, for any man to give universal satisfaction, or even to escape censure. It country was visited by the heaviest storm shall, however, be my constant purpo e to of wind, rain, hunder and lightning we discharge the duty incumbent upon me with impartiality, singleness of purpose, and fidelity of intention.

Rules are necessary, for the government of all deliberative bodies, not only for the dispatch of business, but for the protection of minorities, from the encroachment of power. Such rules as it may be your pleasure from time to time, to adopt, you will of course expect me toenforce. I shall aim to do so with strict impartiality and due regard for the rights Senators.

To suppose that in their administration I will not commit errors, would be arrogating to myself for greater knowledge of parhamentary law than I can claim to pos-

In order that we may be in the greates degree useful to our constituents, and maintain the dignity of the Senate, it is necessary that we should all, in the discharge of our duties here, manifest a spirit of kindness, forbearance, moderation, and mutual respect for each other, and may not the hope be confidently entertained that such will be the case throughout the

present session? It is not my province to recommend to you measures for your deliberation, but it may not, however, be out of the place to say that the present session of the General Assembly will not be one void of high responsibility to its members, and of great interest to the people of this State. We have had but one Legislative body since the adoption of the New Constitution which rendered necessary the remodel-ing of most of the laws of the State, and the adoption of them to many new and untried principles. This work, which was so well begun by our predecessors, is not yet perfected; hence it will be the duty of the present General Assembly to revise such laws as may require revision. and also to enact such new laws as the exigences of the State may demand.— With the experience we now have of the working of the new system, a nearer spproximation to perfection in legislation will be expected of the present, than was

attained by the last General Assembly. . Confidently relying, gentlemen, upor your co-operation and support to sustain: me, I shall endeavor to enforce the rules and preserve order and decorum in debate. This is necessary that we may dispatch the public business in the shortest time

Let me in conclusion express the hope, that when we shall have ended our official duties here, we may merit and secure from our constituents the salutation, "well